REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,834.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

	March 1874.		March 1874.
Leave Bombay	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Rutnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingoria	22	„ Galle	31
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	April. 3
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	5
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Beypore	16	„ Gopanlpore	11
„ Cochin	27	„ Point Pedro	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrive at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

	March 1874.		April 1874.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Busreh	15
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahoneerah	15
„ Guadur	April. 1	„ Kowite	15
„ Muscat	3	„ Fao	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	7	„ Linga	2
„ Bahrein	9	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	26	„ Muscat	26
„ Fao	11	„ Guadur	28
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	May. 1
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 21st March.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL J. D. Many, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

RATE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed about 15th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,400 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of NOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

	Rs.		Rs.
First Class	5 0	Horses	4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

THE first-class French Ship ANTIFER, 426 Tons, will sail shortly for TELLICHERRY. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. EDWARD BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TRAFALGAR, Captain Scott, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, to pay freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 16th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Erindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P., Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Galle.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P.,	16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,153 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	300 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 605
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, Auctioneer, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., C. T. Beard will sell by Public Auction at his rooms, a lot of furniture consisting of cots, couch's, chairs, side, pier, and dining tables, and screens, pictures in gilt and maple frames, and chests drawers.

Glassware, consisting of tumblers of sorts, wine glasses ditto, vases ditto, toilet sets ditto, lamps, kerosine and oil hanging and table ditto, a small quantity of cutlasses, prints fast colours, &c.

ON COMMISSION.

Machinery, Jewellery, &c., Bagatelle and Miniature Billiard Tables, sheet iron cages, and also a Mail Phaeton with Horse and Harness, complete in good order.

READ AND PONDER WELL

A capital investment now open "in Kurrachee Scinde, a rising Seaport" for parties desirous of going into business.

A large and old established firm to be disposed of by private sale consisting of the general wholesale and retail business in Piece Goods, Millinery and Clothing, the whole well stocked.

For particulars apply to

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

C. T. BEARD,
No. 29, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

GOODS CLEARED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AND FORWARDED BY RAIL, &c.

MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow-street, No. 40.

On account of whom it may concern :—Ex s.s Gwalior, A L 1-12—12 Cases each 5 reams Printing paper 27 by 40 W F 1 100 Sheets 42 lbs more or less damaged by Salt Water.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—
F—3820—1 Case Gilt Frames.
„ 3256—1-2—1 Case Gilt Frames.
D N—3234—1-3—1 Case do

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Iron and Wooden Stores, at Back Bay near Church Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Executive Engineer, Pre idency, the following Stores belonging to the Government, viz., teak wood, sentinel, and glazed doors and window shutters, timber blocks, sleepers, firewood, iron rails and tanks, galvan zed telegraph posts, waggon wheels, C. I. pipes, shunti g boxes.

Also, near Boree Bunder, tussey tank, a quantity of fire and clay bricks, rubbish chunam, stone, wood, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. Menesse & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Pely & Co., and on account and at the risk of Dewjee Vurjia his executors and trustees. One share in the Bhownagar Mills and Press Company Limited No 1 of Rs 2,000 fully paid up.

Also by order of Mooljee Tricumdass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Abdool Chesoolla.

One share in the Wool Press Company, Limited, known as the Hydraulic Press Company, Limited.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public competition on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawn timber in well-assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

269 Tons Logs Moulmein Teak ex Magdala.
75 „ Boards and Scantlings ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing.

SALE OF valuable landed property on the Girgaum Road opposite the Cheera Bazar.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Nanaulloy Bhicajee Mistry, and on account and with the consent of the Mortgegor, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Wahariss— All that piece of Government ground together with the four-storied dwelling house and compartments standing thereon, situate on the West side of Girgaum Road in the sub district of Bhoolewar within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 157, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage and the chawl of Doolubhoy Burjorjee, and on the South by the house of Meerwanje Shapoorjee Butler.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th March 1874, at 3 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagee Pestonjee Bazonjee (and at the consent of the Mortgagors) and by virtue of the power vested in him in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 26th July 1869, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Jamsetji Jugonnath and other, the following property :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Esplanade ground with all the Fixtures thereof Bombay, in Cavalry Lane, in the sub district of Bhoolewar, containing 102 square rods, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows :—

On the East by the house of Manjee Manie, west by the passage of he court, north by the passage of the court, and south by the house of Manekjee Jeejeebhoy and Pestonjee Bomanjee and the said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 152.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE

ON MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, prints, &c.

Also a quantity of photographic materials belonging to a photographic establishment, consisting of glass plates of various sizes, rolling paper, headrest, bottles of chemicals, bath dishes printing frames, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs
2 cases assorted umbrellas
50 boxes bar soap

SALE OF superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings

ON SATURDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will submit to public auction at the Tank Bunder

300 tons superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares at the Mazagon Bunder,

50 tons teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture a first class mahogany Square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, in first rate order, Suratand Aden mulch Cow with Calves &c., at N 255, Marine Lines.

We are CRAWFORD and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., sell by public auction at his residence, No. 35, Marine Lines, the handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Major R W Willoughby Full particulars will appear hereafter. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

The furniture will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also a variety of sundry goods, consisting of dozens tins blacking by Day and Martin, grey colour and white socks and stockings, silk and alpaca umbrellas, napkins, towels, different sizes of woollen blankets, remnant piece of broad cloths, large pictures of different subjects, looking-glasses, an invoice of different sizes of patent bottles, cases of cake soaps, kegs of white green, and other paint, blackwood furniture, comprising of blackwood camp cots, single and double screen, writing and dispense table, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4 light crystal cut glass chandeliers, by "Nash," elegant pier and concave round mirrors in silt frames, treble, double, and single light wall shades by "Nash," McCabe's and other clocks, Alabas er figures, vases and ornaments, &c., &c. by order of the Executors of the late Mr Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, at his residence at Gowalia Tank.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed by the executors of the late Mr Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above named place, the whole of the very costly and elegant household furniture, &c, comprising rich crystal cut glass chandeliers of 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, and 4 lights by "Nash," handsome pier and round concave glasses in gilt frames, single, double, and treble branched wall shades by "Nash," carved sofas and conversation couches, lined with green silk damask, pillows with and without mottle tops, carved and plain circular tables, square and round tea-poys, alabaster group figures, Bohemian and porcelain vases and ornaments, pictures in frames, Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome China lacquered and gilt (arms and without arms) chairs, sofas, and card tables, several pairs of rich China lacquered seats, wardrobes, blackwood almirah with side wings, handsome Chinese wardrobes with plate glass mirrors, a child's cradle, a correct good 8-day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, and 8-day clock by Cuthbert & Co. London, a complete set of blackwood camp dining table in 30 pieces, dinner room chairs to match, a set of jackwood dining tables in 6 pieces, pairs of glass bottomed globe shades, lead and zinc lined tea and single plated candelabras and shades, parcels tea trays and salvers, tea urn, plated cruet, and hunter frame, glass and silver ware, side board, a large gram chest, an iron safe having 30 manuals, copper and copper cooking utensils, and other miscellaneous goods &c. &c.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view 8 days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Vuddachee Gaddy, within the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 21st day of June 1871, between DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by Thacker Dewjee Premjee, the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on the premises, one lot of land in the rick of Thacker Premjee Doongersee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned landed property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon built and standing situate within the Fort of Bombay, at Vuddachee Gaddy in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement nine seven and three-tenths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 492, 50 and 92, and bounded on the east by a public passage, called Bhunderwada Street, on the west by a public passage called Dariastan Lane, on the south by the house of Thacker Khimjee Sonjee, and on the south by the house of Thacker Ebjee Visram.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—John Freemantle, late Life Guards, is requested to telegraph news of home-ill to Colonel Freemantle, care of Quarter Master General, Horse Guards.

FOR SALE, just landed per COIMBATORE, few side HAMS, Sell Cheap. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE DOOBASH, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, CARRIAGE SHED, in good condition, 100 ft. by 20 ft. Teak Posts and Rafters. Apply to National Bank, Bombay. D. E. GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A.

TO LET, the newly built HOUSE at the Corner of the road leading to LOWJEE CASTLE, Parell. Apply to

Elphinstone Circle. B. & A. HORMARJEE.

VICTORIA MUSEUM.—Bassel Mission Weaving Establishment Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., 12½ per cent. Discount on actual prices.

A few Kutch Arms and Embroideries for Sale. Apply to the SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES.

SATURDAY, 14TH; MONDAY, 16TH; TUESDAY, 17TH; & WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1874.

EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

CHEVALIER BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
IN NEW AND GRAND
ILLUMINATED ASCENSIONS,
ON THE
HIGH ROPE AT NIGHT!!!
THE INTERIOR OF THE
GIGANTIC ARENA
WILL AT EACH REPRESENTATION BE
SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED
BY
BRILLIANT AND COLOURED FIRES
AND
NEW LIME LIGHT EFFECTS.

THE FINAL AND GRANDEST ASCENSIONS OF THE SEASON!

POPULAR PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas.

Doors Open at 8 P.M.

Performance commences precisely at 9 P.M.

Children under 10 years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per COIMBATORE are hereby informed that NO CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will, under any circumstances, be admitted, unless passed by Captain Hoskins, before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

12th March 1874.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' SPORTS.—The attendance to the Marquée erected for the accommodation of Visitors is opposite the New Secretariat Building. The Marquée is available only for Subscribers and their friends.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.
ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

Entrances to be sent to Hon. Secretary, Byculla Club, at 5 P.M., MONDAY, the 16th.

J. A. G., Secretary.

13th March.

TO MATRICULATION and F. A. CANDIDATES.—NOW READY, BEST'S MANUAL of LATIN ROOTS. (pp. 110.) Second Edition. Price Rs 1. Sold by COOPER & Co., Bombay.

Also a MANUAL of GREEK ROOTS. Price 8 Annas.

10,00,000. TEN LAKHS, or a MILLION of RUPEES and larger sums of money available on loans, in various sums, and at liberal rates of interest to absolute Proprietors of Estates in good localities.

For Terms, &c., please apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 11th March 1874.

NOTICE.—TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in room of Captain HENRY, resigned.

E. HINGLEY.
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 11th March 1874.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers' RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, issued on March 28th and intermediate days, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day up to and including APRIL 13TH.

J. B. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of STATIONERY, at his Office, on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P.M., for he SUPPLY of MISCELANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of Twelve Months, commencing from the 1st April 1874.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in Sealed Envelopes, marked "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P.M. on the 23rd March 1874.

Tenderers are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (5) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delivery evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Form of Agreement to be entered into, with lists of the Articles required, can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained, at this Office, daily, Sundays excepted.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 308 of 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJI of Bombay, Hindu clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Palso or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

Versus.

CASHIBAI and her husband NARAYAN alias KODU SHIVSHANKARJI, Hindus, residing in House No. 519, aforesaid, and ANANDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MADHOORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR, SITABAI widow of Ramcrustana Narayan, DWARKA AI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MAHOORIBAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA and EMUNAMAI an infant by her guardian DAMODHAR DAYANATH therein, daughters, and a ward and daughter of NARBADABAI deceased, late of Bombay, Pleader lately residing in a house No.—, near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD PEACHEY, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Moroba Shridharji, Cashibai and her husband Narayan alias Kodu Shivshankarji, Anandrao Bhaskar, Vinyakro Bhaskar, Mahadeorao Bhaskar Keshaorao Bhaskar, Eshwantrao Bhaskar, Sundrabai, widow of Ramcustna Narayan, Dwarkabai and her husband Shamrao Narayen, Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna, and Emunabai, an infant, by her guardian Damodhar Davanath, the sons, daughters, and a ward and daughter of Narbadabai, widow, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house and all standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the north side of Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolewar, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four and nine-tenth of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 230 and Tax No. 56, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos 690 and 691, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the South by the court of Dhondu Zadba, on or towards the East by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the east by the property of the late Ambaji Shirji, and on or towards the west by the property of Ramchandra Laxmanji, on which said premises are and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Moroba Shridharji and his tenants, and the said Cashibai and her husband Narayan Shivshankarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. JANARDHEN GOPAL, Attorney for the plaintiff. Oak Lane, next at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for the defendants Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna.—Dated this 5th day of March 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

SURGEONS are REQUIRED on Board Steamers leaving VIA CANAL about 21st March and 2nd April, respectively.—Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

A POPULAR CONCERT will be given by the Organ Committee in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. The Programme, consisting of Organ Solos and Vocal Music, will be subsequently announced.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEHERBOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHILA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1. Together, Rs. 5.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, besides being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Prop.; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; and JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 175 per Share (equal to 14 per cent. on the paid-up Capital) declared for the half year ending 31st December 1873, WILL BE PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March 1874. Agents.

NOTICE (BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT).—The RIGHT of GRAZING within the limits of the ESPLANADE at TANNA will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 14th March 1874, at 2 o'clock, Noon at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Tanna.

For Rules and information apply at the above-named Office.

By Order,
L. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

P. W. Department, Tanna, 21st February 1874.

MACHINERY FOR S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 13TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London remains very firm, and rates for ready business, as well as for forward transactions, are higher than on yesterday's quotations.

Government Securities are almost neglected, and there are few buyers even at the lower prices quoted to-day.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/32d. nominal.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/32d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 3/32d.
Credit 3 do.	s. 11 9/16d. to 3/4d.
Credit 3 do	250 francs

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	97 1/2
Do. demand	99 1/2
On Madras 30 days' sight	99 1/2
Do. demand	par
On Chinese House Bills, 60 days' sight	220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106 1/4d. nl.
Four & half per cent.	102 1/2 nl.
Four per cent.	101 1/2 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103 1/2
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 1/2
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan Instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	10	per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	10	,,
Do. on Merchandise	12	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	11	,,
Bank Bills	10	,,
Mercantile Paper	13	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Lee	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

HAVE an upward tendency by mail. By steamer rates are quiet but unchanged. The Persian Empire is reported chartered to arrive, at £2-18-9 with concession for broken stowage. The steamer Rigo, also to arrive, reported fixed at £2-18-9 with concessions, both for Liverpool.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 17 . 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Market flat.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
*	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	328
3,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
17,500	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	416

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-¾	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	234
.....	£20	10¾-1¾	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13½-½	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£12	10¾-¾	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,345
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	280

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
500	2,500	all	175p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	4,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,000
900	1,000	all	80*	Bombay United	1,230
1,500	150	15	95*	Broach Mills	180
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1720
1850	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,320
1,350	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,352½
900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
800	2,500	all	150 p.a.	Oriental	3,825
680	1,500	400	600 p.a.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Sonderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
300	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	200
150	12,000	4,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Borar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	800
300	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	200
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
300	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,900
850	9,000	all	600 p.a.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	4,200
600	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	150
300	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	625
350	5,000	1,400	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
100	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,000
600	850	75	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
75	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120
15	250	all	0 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13½p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	40
500	500	80.0	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	115
3,250	200	100	R p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,000	50	all	1½ p.a.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	26
.....	500	all	45 p.a.	Treacher & Co	405
.....	250	all	40 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	20

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues quiet, and a very small business has taken place yesterday. There is much less disposition on the part of up-country buyers to operate, which we attribute to the increasing tightness of money. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at Rs.	5 8 0
400	,, ,, T Cloths	32 ,, 24 ,, 7 ,, at ,,	8 9 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of the 12th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet, with Surats dull, and sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Imports at Liverpool are given at only 3,000 bales, and the receipts at U. S. ports at 15,000 ; with the exception of a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollerah there has been no change in our previous quotations. Fair Dhollerah stand at 5 3/16 per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5½d., and Orleans at 8 16 16 l. We again hear of shipments of specie to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Those to Bombay amount to £203,000, to Calcutta to £30,000, and to Madras to £16,000. We have to notice a considerable advance in the price of Bar Silver, the quotation to-bond being 59½d. per oz. The rate of exchange on India stands at 1s 10¾d., and that of interest on 6 months' sight Bills at 3½ per cent.

Our Calcutta telegram is dated the 12th instant, in which we notice nothing of special interest beyond a further advance of ¼d. in the rates of Sterling exchange and a slight fall in Government Securities.

The market has been somewhat quiet, but our yesterday's quotations are fully supported. In the morning exporters showed less disposition to purchase at previous rates, but as the holders firmly refused to give way there was a fair demand in the afternoon. Our closing quotations are as follow :—

New	Oomrawuttee	Rs. 181 183
,,	Akote	,, 184-185
,,	Broach M G	,, 190 194
,,	Hingunghaut	,, 2 3-305
,,	Dholl rah, April delivery	,, 174-178
Old	Dholleras	,, 150-156
,,	Rawgimed	,, 168-170
,,	Vingorla	,, 152-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies New	Veerungaum F P B 15days	at ,,	178
100	,, ,,	Khandeish W S	at ,,	160½
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	157-60
25	,, ,,	Bhownuggur F P B	at ,,	181
50	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	176½-77
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	174
100	,, ,,	Broach M. G.	at ,,	191
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	191½
50	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	191½
50	,, ,,	10 days	at ,,	190
25	,, ,,	W S	at ,,	185½
50	,, ,,	Porebunder	at ,,	167
75	,, ,,	Fairpore F P B	at ,,	178
350	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	174
50	,, ,,	,,	at ,,	174
50	,, ,,	Ahmedabad	at ,,	186
25	,, ,,	Verawul W S	at ,,	158

YARNS

6,000 lbs. Water No 30's at 10 5/16 ans. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Chaldia (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Feb. 5.
	Sir J. C. Carnac (s)	Mc'ell	Ca'war, Mar. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Decide	Kyvaens	Calcutta.
	Fu hrtes (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Nyanza (s)	Fisher	Madras.

The Shin Beau Uarsha, McCann, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday :

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Strath clyde; to Glasgow.
Steamer Coromandel, to London.
Steamer H J R Carnac to Coast & Goa.
Barque Antifar, to Havre via Tellicherry.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
7	Peshawur (s)	Charles ..... Southampton, 22nd Jan
	P J Spence Mill	Moolmein, 2 at P B.
8	Carisbrooke (s)	Scott ..... Rangoon, 3rd Mar.
	Benledi (s)	Buchanan ..... 4th Mar.
	C Sc tt & McCaskell	Chittagong, 1st Mar.
	Hudson Vale (s)	Anderson ..... Chittagong, 24th Mar.
9	Strathblane	Pol ..... Liverpo l, 3rd Dec.
	Luzon (s)	Will ams ..... Rangoon, 3rd Mar.
	Pearl (s)	Monk ..... Pa goon, 5th Mar.
	Agra (s)	Sharp ..... Rangoon 5th Mar.
	Ch ncellor (s)	Rey olds ..... Akyab, 7th Mar.
	Java (s)	Aven ..... Moolmein, 4th Mar.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
7	Neestra (s)	....
8	Palestine (s)	....
	Royal Alexandra	..... Arundel.
9	Aratoon (s)	..... Apear.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
10	Dorado (s)	..... London.
11	Assyria (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Baghdad (s)	..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

Mar.		
10	Oriental (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Glenavon	..... Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 11.

Reynolds, Captain 3rd Sind Horse, to rejoin, from Poona.
Wellesley, Maj r, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 12.

Williams, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, from Pegu and.
Westmacott, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 2nd Regiment Cavalry, on leave, from Bolpoon.
Fife, Quarter Master, Bengal 13th Royal Artillery, on medical certificate to, from Mean Meer.
Davies, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mallingaum.
Hutchinson, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lahore Punjaub.

MARCH 13.

Gibbs, Vet. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.
Lomas, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Colaba
Davies, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

MARCH 10.

Fulton, Sub-Lieutenant, 2nd Queen R. Regiment, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 13.

Thorn, Lieutenant Colonel Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.
Minnie Surgeon Maj, Staff Surgeon, to join, to Poona.
Fe ford, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rej in, to —
Keay Lieutenant Col Bengal Staff Corps to re-join, to Allahabad.
Brodie Lieutenant, Bengal 37th Foot, to rejoin, to Dugshai.
Bethea, Lieutenant Bengal 37th Foot, to rej in, to Dugshai.
Hogg Cap tin, 2nd Sind Hors , to rejoin to Jacobabad.
West, Capt in, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sangloe.
Hawkins, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Fort William (Calcutta).
Fletcher, Riding Master, Bengal 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealcote,
Ryan, Lieute nant, Bengal Royal Artillery, to j in to Morar.
Forbes, Sub Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow,
Campbell, Sub Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, to Pellary.
Smyth, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad.
Reynolds, Captain, 3 d Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Addison, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery to join, to Kirkee.
Broadfoot, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artill ry, to join, to Mean Meer.
Bland, Lieutenant, Madras 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 10.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George will, on and after Friday the 10th April 1874, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund on the Nilgiri Hills

All communications to the address of the Actg Chief Secy and the Actg Secy o Govt in the Revenu Department, which cannot reach Madras by the 5th prox mo, should be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the Secy to the Govt in the P W Department to the Fort Saint George All communications to the address of the Secy to Govt in the Military Dep rtment also to Ootacamund, to Fort Saint George except letters of a special ly important or urgent nature, which will be forwarded direct to Ootacamund.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

The Right Honble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr W P Austin, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, during the employment of Mr Horsfall on other duty or until further orders.

Mr H T Knox, to be Asst and to act as Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar during the employment of Mr Austin on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr G F Mackenzie, to act as Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore during the employment of Mr G Irvine on other duty, or until further orders—to have effect from the date of Mr Wigram's departure.

Mr W G Underwood, to act as Head Asst to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr Rice on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Maj J Jn Pearson, M. D., Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Trankebar, to be Civil Surgn and Supt of Jail at Vizagapatam.

Surgn James Byers Thomas, L R C P Acting Residency Surgeon, Travancore, to be Zillah Surgeon and Supt of Jail at Tranquebar, but to continue at Travancore until relieved.

Capt Archibald Gibson Murray, M S C to act as Cantonment Magistrate during the absence of Capt G H Oak on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt W D Beadle Ketchen, Cavalry General List, to act as Supt of the Central Jail, Salem, during the absence of Dr Smith on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col R A Roberts, R E, Sup Engr of the third grade, and Offg Supg Engineer of the second grade, to be Supg Engr of the second grade.

C I E J Moberly, R E, Ex Engr of the first grade, and Offg Supg Engr of the third grade, to be Supg Engr of the third grade.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut-Col G E H Bauchamp, of the Infantry, Supnt, Central Jail, Cannanore, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras.

Surgn-Maj J Ross, M.D. Medical Officer at Ootacamund, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Surgn-Maj James K es, M.D., M.R.C.P.I. Fort Surgn Fort Saint George, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspr of Schools at Madras, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Madras, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras.

Maj C H Plowden, S C Asst Comr, 1st Class, Central Provinces, on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months, to embark from Bombay.

Capt W Douglas, S C, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for one year and five days, and on medical certificate for seven months and twenty-five days, to embark from Bombay.

Capt J Swinn, S C, Asst Qr-Master Gen', British Burmah Division, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The furlough to Europe granted, to Col G T Redel ff, of the Cavalry, Comdt 1st Light Cavalry, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Maj W Rowlandson, Cadre 17th T N I, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut Charles Henry Sheppard, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt from the 1st March 1874.

Col Edward William Boodier, S C attained Colonel's allowance from the 8th March 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townson the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. K.'s" letter is important, and we should be glad to publish it if our correspondent would communicate to us, in confidence, his name, which we undertake not to give up to anyone. He must see that it is impossible for us to take the responsibility of publishing his statement, unless he is willing to convince us that he is acting in good faith.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO LINES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DRUMMOND—FLIGHT—February 16th, at All Saints', Upper Norwood, by the Rev R Montague Browne, vicar of Thorn t n Heath, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Brenan, Curate of All Saints', Captain George R. B. Drummond, Bombay Army, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Flight, Esq., of Grecian Villas, Upper Norwood, and Cavendish Place, Brighton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULMAN—March 6th, at Secunderabad, the wife of A. R. Bulman, C. S., of a son.
SPENCER—March 5th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of C. I. Spencer, C. E., of a son.
TALBOT—March 5th, at Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, the wife of A. C Talbot, Esq., B. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREIG—TUMBELL—March 9th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, George Greig Esq. Officiating Conservator of Forests, N. W. P., to Amy, daughter of G. W. Dunbell, Esq., of Douglas, Isle of Man.
VERHERE—LAWSON—March 7th, at Benares, by the Rev. W Duke, Chaplain Alb rt M Verehere, Surgeon-Major, I. M. S., to Mary, eldest daughter of R. Lawson, Esq., of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BALL—March 5th, at Simla, Master W. E. Ball, son of Mr. W. Ball, of Lahore, aged 10 years.
BRADY—March 7th, at Calcutta, of hepatic abscess, Mr. P. H. W. Brady, Revenue surveyor, aged 30 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

THE inquiry which the Government of Bombay told the Secretary of State nearly a fortnight ago that it was going to institute "without delay" into the recent disturbances in this city has not yet been commenced. It is quite possible, of course, that within the sacred walls of the temple of official stupidity at Parell there have been many confidential consultations of perplexed people in authority, and that desperate efforts have been made to prepare a case in defence of the Government and the Police; but this is a different sort of thing from a public and independent inquiry, and Lord Salisbury, who is an accomplished critic, may be relied upon to estimate at their just value the interested efforts of men whose reputation has been compromised by the riots to pervert his judgment. So far as the history of the events that actually occurred during the riots is concerned, neither the Secretary of State nor the public requires the help of the Government of Bombay to assist them in understanding what took place. In the ordinary course of law, the evidence already given before the Police Magistrates while the rioters were under examination, and the further evidence which will be given when the cases come on for trial in the High Court, must supply all the information that can be collected from any quarter regarding the various conflicts between the Parsees and the Mahommedans and the results of the fighting. As to the *causes* of the riots, nothing perhaps will be revealed in the Law Courts, but nothing certainly will be found out by a Government which was taken by surprise when the first Mussulman outbreak happened, and which, trusting implicitly in the sagacity of a Police force that has no detectives in its ranks, went on treating the rioting as of no account for more than two days, till the indignation of the public fairly shamed it into taking proper measures to maintain order in Bombay. It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Souter, who allowed himself to be so thoroughly misled by his subordinates as to the intentions of the Mahommedans four weeks ago, can ascertain now who supplied the Seedees and Arabs with money and set them on to attack peaceful citizens. Yet this is the only public service that an investigation conducted by the Government apart from and in addition to the trials in the Law Courts could, by any chance, render to the State. It is obvious, then, that the Court or Commission of Inquiry which, as we are confidently assured by writers who know nothing of the intentions of Government and who have no duly considered what the Court would have to inquire into, is to be constituted forthwith, could not really serve any useful purpose—unless, of course, Mr. Tucker means the new Court to supersede the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court.

There is, however, another subject of inquiry which deserves Lord Salisbury's attention, and which the Bombay Government is hardly competent to deal with impartially, inasmuch as it cannot very conveniently hold an inquest on itself. The principal matter on which the public of Bombay wishes to obtain further information is the conduct of its Government from the time the riots began (on Friday, the 13th of February) till the day (Tuesday, the 17th,) on which Sir P. Wodehouse announced that he had at last found he had power, as Governor of Bombay, to deal effectually with rioters. We do not know that there is any need for a special Court to pronounce judgment on the acts and sayings of the Government during the riots. The Secretary of State in Council forms a fair tribunal to decide such questions; and beyond the Secretary of State there is the English Parliament as an ultimate Court of Appeal. We really, therefore, regret that we cannot concur with one of our contemporaries in recommending the appointment of Brigadier-General Gell and a committee of officers doing general duty to settle all disputed questions arising out of the riots. The Bombay Government is seeking to occupy the position of judge when it is really itself on its trial. We have not, like some of our contemporaries in other parts of India, demanded Sir P. Wodehouse's recall, nor do we venture to say that our Governor will even be censured for what he has said or for what he has neglected to do. The reasons for appointing or recalling Governors of Bombay are beyond our ken, and all we can do is to criticize the public conduct of such men as are sent out here to reign over us, without caring what may be the ultimate effect of our criticism. Within our recollection we have had in Bombay a gushing Governor and an unprincipled Government; and now we have got a wooden headed Government. Speaking indifferently of all three, we should say that, on the whole, stupidity seems to be the worst vice in a ruler. A man may be thoroughly corrupt, and yet clever enough to play his own game without doing much harm to public interests; but there is no remedy for honest stupidity. No Government, we should imagine, could have committed more mistakes than the Government of Bombay did from February 13 to February 17; and, the more strenuous the efforts the Government and its advocates make to excuse its conduct, the more deplorably do they flounder in the mire. It is now said that the Government did not know what to do because the Criminal Procedure Code does not apply to Bombay, and it could not, therefore, arrest the leaders of the Mussulman community and make them answerable for the misdeeds of their co-religionists; and, again, it is urged that the Government ought to have the power of flogging all its subjects who break the peace. (This fancy for flogging people seems to be a sort of mania with the present Government of Bombay; in the new Administration Report it actually asks the Government of India to let it flog the European vagrants in the workhouse occasionally, just to remind them that they are Britons.) But the complaint against the Government of Bombay is that it did nothing; and, if it had not the powers it would have wished for, there was the more reason why it should use the powers it had. Everybody knows the extreme political danger of not stopping a riot at once in India; and Sir P. Wodehouse might well have been content to follow, on the 13th ult., the example set by Lord Falkland in 1851, when he called out the troops and restored order as soon as the rioting had begun. But the Government of Bombay, unfortunately for itself, adopted the opinion of the police that the whole business was a "storm in a tea cup." It would not inquire for itself or let itself be influenced by public opinion; and even on Saturday evening, when a Parsee deputation had represented how intense was the excitement in the town and how urgent the need for the grant of military protection to loyal citizens, His Excellency Sir P. Wodehouse blandly replied that the time had not yet come for resorting to such extreme measures. The time only came the next morning, when a fresh affray had been provoked by the amazing folly of the Police in sending a few sepoys with a mob of Mussulmans armed with bludgeons to attend a funeral in the Parsee quarter of the city. The Commissioner of Police has only to answer directly for his want of foresight in not preventing the riot of the 13th; the succeeding blunders must be laid to the account of the local Government; and we do not see what escape is possible from the conclusion that the Government has stultified itself beyond hope of redemption.

One or two contemporaries have remarked that we must have gone too far in saying the Government of Bombay endeavoured, in its despatch, to lay the blame of the continuance of the riots after the first day on the Parsees. As, however, we have seen the despatch in question, and our contemporaries have not, their criticisms are not of much importance. It must be evident that Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues can only excuse their own misconduct now by saying all would have been well after the 13th but for the riotous behaviour of the Parsees. We repeat our assertion that this is the excuse they suggest, rather than distinctly offer, in their despatch to the Secretary of State; and it is easy to infer that this is the line they would take from the mischievous speeches in which His Excellency hinted more than once to the Mahommedans that the Government was very well disposed towards them, but that the riotous Parsees compelled it to put a stop to the Mohurrum processions.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FOR some time past we have been occasionally referring to the efforts of an influential committee, to give some amusement to the soldiery of the garrison and the sailors in harbour. A series of trials of athletic skill were to have taken place nearly a month ago, before the weather had assumed the degree of warmth which it now presents. Unfortunately, however, Moslem and Parsee thought that they might give the soldier logue something pleasanter to do in the way of sleeping in stables, and camping out at night in the middle of dusty thoroughfares, while for the Jack Tars they endeavoured to find occupation in making them guard the homes and property of quietly disposed citizens. The sports consequ

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I BELIEVE you have been guilty of a slight inaccuracy in saying that the Chief Justice of Bombay has written directly to the Secretary of State to remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as Acting Chief Magistrate. Sir M. Westropp has sent his letter through the Government of Bombay, who have no doubt forwarded along with it an explanation of their reasons for making the appointment. I am violating no confidence in saying that the mind of the senior member of Council is somewhat to this effect :—"I am going home next month, and I don't think anybody will regret my departure from India except the people I have provided places for. I have a few faithful friends, and I hope they will say I have provided well for them. Dr. Bowlett's gratitude I can already count upon; and, as I have the chance I may as well do one more good turn before I go for Dosabhoy Framjee. Of course, the lawyers will protest; but who cares what they say? Was not India made for the Civil Service and its dependents?" I see, by the way, that you speak of Mr. Lee-Warner as the future Director of Public Instruction; but I hear the post is reserved for Mr. Wedderburn.

ONE of the jokes of the week has been M. Berger De-Place's reply to the suggestion by "A British Mossoo" to substitute a new comedy for the already performed "Les Noces de Jeannette." "British Mossoo's" letter was good-natured on the face of it, and it was difficult to mistake the fun of his Saxon interpellations when he ran short of French. But M. Berger De-Place has taken it all quite seriously, and the anti-Gallican cock is roused. It flaps its wings and twitches its feet nervously backwards and crows, and if "British Mossoo" is not of a singularly reckless character he will think twice before he again perpetrates a joke in semi-French in the presence of a real live Mossoo. M. Berger, though a comedian, scorns to reply in anything but tragic abuse, but quite unconsciously he has provided fun for the people of Bombay of as genuine a kind as any *farceur* could ever hope to perpetrate. Cock-a-doodle-doo!

ONE of the most pleasant evenings that Europeans in Bombay have spent in company with Parsees was enjoyed on Thursday evening at Lowjee Castle, where Mr. and Mrs. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia received a large number of guests. The bungalow and grounds were prettily illuminated, and inside the capacious halls the eye was dazzled by the multiplicity of candelabra. The time-honoured nautch was discarded in favour of a "nigger" entertainment by soldiers belonging to the Bombay garrison. Refreshments were abundantly provided, and the visitor could exercise his sweet will in listening to the clever performance of the soldiers or in stepping from the refreshment room into the adjoining room where the Misses Wadia sang English songs, accompanying themselves on the piano. His Excellency the Governor was there and a number of the *élite* of Bombay European and native society, and it was declared on all hands that Mr. and Mrs. Ardaseer had provided the opportunity of a pleasant *réunion* to a number of people whom it was very advantageous to bring together. Long may Lowjee Castle and its hospitable owners be able to be the means of performing such important diplomatic and social services!

LAST week the good people at Colaba were delighted because the new road to the Fort was declared by some enterprising gentleman to be open, and for a short time they took their carriages along by the sea and reposed peacefully in the belief that now their bodies would be unjolted and their carriage springs out of the way of danger. But their dream of bliss has been brief, for the road is now barricaded at each end with heavy beams which even the stout enterprising gentleman aforesaid has been unable to remove, and they are compelled once more to pilot their way through the Scylla and Charybdis of bullock carts and the infernal tramway. Pardon me if I use strong language, but really mild words would be quite inapplicable to such a state of matters as the people at Colaba are now compelled to submit to. After a fortnight's running over the rutty road, and in and out among the cotton carts and the loose stones that are heaped near the unfinished tramway, it is a good gharry that is left with its springs and panels unbroken. If a horse were to start among the traffic that swarms the road night and day it would have its legs broken before it could run a couple of yards. Why has the new road been shut up again? I hear that the Railway Company and the Municipality are squabbling about the metalling of a certain portion of it, and meantime the public are running great risks to their life and property by being compelled to take their place among the interminable cotton traffic on the old road! I respectfully ask Mr. Pedder to try the old road to Colaba once or twice a day and let him use a gharry and horse on which he sets some value. If he does not immediately thereafter make some arrangement whereby the new carriage way may be opened the Bombay police are miracles of perfection! The present Commissioner is a just and austere man, who pays attention to public suggestions—witness his treatment of "Pencils'" theories about road metalling—and he is spoken well of on every hand. Surely he will not leave the Colaba people in their present wretched plight. The Colaba road is in a disgraceful condition, and I express the opinion of every respectable resident in Colaba when I say so. They feel it to be a shameful imposition to be called upon to pay road taxes for the privilege of being turned into a dangerous lane, bounded on one side by overweighted cotton carts and on the other by a torn up grave for tramways.

I SEE these Yankees have been at it again, Mr. Editor. Yesterday you republished from a home paper an article entitled "Kossuth—a forgotten celebrity." I indulged in the reflections about the vanity of human wishes appropriate to the story of an ex dictator of a kingdom turning language teacher and "giving lessons in German, English, and Hungarian at moderate rates." But my feelings have been hoxed, and as yours have probably been similarly abused I append a very suggestive paragraph which I have found in the London letter of the *Leeds Mercury* of a recent date :—

> Some short time since an article was published in the *Mirror*, supposed to be a translation from the Frankfort *Gazette*. It described an interview between Kossuth and Mr. Max Schlesinger, the London editor of the *Cologne Gazette*. The paper in the *Mirror* depicted Kossuth as suffering from dire distress and almost absolute want at Milan, where it was stated he could only earn 450 per annum by private tuition. The statement and the whole tone of the account gave great pain to Kossuth's many friends here. When Mr. Schlesinger's attention was drawn to the subject he denied having ever written anything of the kind in the *Frankfort Gazette*. Furthermore, it was discovered that the *Frankfort Gazette* never published an article of the sort, and finally the affair was traced to America, and turned out to be the invention of a Yankee journalist, who drew it out of his head and stuck *Frankfort Gazette* at the end of it, using Mr Schlesinger's name to give an air of credit to the fiction. These inquiries have resulted in one satisfactory piece of intelligence, that Kossuth is very comfortably off at Milan and in receipt of a pension from the Italian Government, while two of his sons occupy respectable positions as engineers.

PERMIT me, Mr. Editor, to suggest that your reporter would have shown much better taste if, in describing the discovery of Major Holland's death, he had not obtruded his own personality so prominently. He need not have struggled violently to add a new circumstance of horror to the sad event. He seems to have considered that nothing less than a sensational article of the loudest description would please the Bombay public, and accordingly he made every endeavour to suggest that Major Holland had not committed suicide but had been poisoned by his boy. I need not remark on the gross injustice of this conduct. There was no reason why ever to point at the poor servant as a murderer, and if the circumstance of the discovery of the body had been narrated simply as it occurred I am sure the public would have been quite satisfied. The Coroner's jury have, as you are aware, returned a verdict that Major Holland died by his own hand. Probably your reporter, who has discovered so many "strange circumstances" that must in his opinion be accounted for, and taken the trouble to "distinctly decline to pledge himself that this was a suicide" (as if any body asked him to do so!) will be very much dissatisfied with the jury. I suppose that he is a very wise, very sagacious person, but though his profound speculations might do very well in an account of a small fire or an inquiry into the diabolical features of a case showing "the danger of loading children with ornaments," they are not relished when exercised upon a really lamentable event such as Major Holland's death. The *Bombay Gazette* is seldom disfigured by writings upon serious events of a kind that might be expected from an immensely conceited half-educated native student, and I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will forgive your "Tatler" for speaking so feelingly upon a matter which has caused a good deal of talk in Bombay.*

Poor Major Holland has been an exceedingly unfortunate man, and I shall be glad for his sake if there is any truth in the theory that a deserving man much afflicted in this world will have his reward in the next hereafter. At one time no man in India had brighter prospects than him. He was the senior man of his term at Addiscombe Military College, and was regarded as one of the cleverest young fellows that had ever gone out into the world from that institution. There are friends of his now who assert that "poor Holland had more in his little finger than some of the bigwigs in the Public Works Department have in their whole body." His life has been blasted for the faults of others—at all events, I believe it has. It appears to me that he killed himself in despair; he could not conquer the terrible idea that haunted him that, thanks to the severity of the Bombay Government, he was a ruined man—ruined professionally, ruined pecuniarily. I believe his death lies at the door of the following circumstances. Eight years ago he was concerned in the building of barracks at Belgaum. A short time ago these barracks were found to be cracked and in a dangerous state. It was then discovered that instead of the barracks having 3 feet foundations, as had been always understood, they had only eighteen inch foundations. Major Holland was in England on furlough when the discovery was made. After his arrival in Bombay, about three months ago, almost the first news he received was that his services would no longer be required in the Public Works Department of Bombay. I suppose that the Hon. Colonel Kennedy knows the particulars of this part of the story. Major Holland saw that he was ruined. It was in vain for him to plead that he had left the barracks in charge of a subordinate while he himself was engaged in public works elsewhere; that this subordinate received positive orders to make the foundations of the necessary depth; that this subordinate told him that he had done so, and actually charged the price of three feet foundations. These pleas could not alter the stern fact of his dismissal from service in the Public Works Department, nor raise his income from the bare Rs. 400 of his rank. To a man of Major Holland's sensitiveness where his professional honour and the comfort of his wife and family were concerned, the *fiat* of the Bombay Government was simply a terrible blow. It is impossible to tell how he must have brooded over it. While his wife was with him he bore his sufferings quietly, but after her departure for England the old spectre of his ruined prospects must have laid hold upon his senses with redoubled strength, and I believe that the poor fellow died by his own hand when he was labouring under temporary insanity induced by morbid broodings over his unhappy circumstances. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom is at present being educated in Cheltenham College. There are few men in the Presidency who can fling a bad word at his memory, and those who admired his ability outside the immediate circle of his friendship will regret that the public have been deprived for ever of talents of a very high order. I may say that another officer, Major Holland's superior in rank, was involved in the unfortunate Belgaum affair.

THE ingenuity displayed occasionally by natives and half-castes in writing fine letters is remarkable. There are few Europeans in India having situations in their disposal who have not received one letter, at all events, that they have resolved to keep as a curiosity. It is in applications for situations that the peculiar literary characteristics I allude to occur most frequently. How the writers muddle their letters in trying to express their meaning is a singular process. Each one doubtless starts with the fixed idea of asking for the vacant situation, but the moment his pen touches paper it seems to fly from the fact and to diverge to the right and to the left, until, when he finishes his letter, he is as far off the point for which he started—viz., to state definitely that he wants a situation—as he was when he sat down to write. His mental powers are like an erratic Bombay buggy: he directs himself to be taken to the Queen's Statue from the Post Office, and he is straightway carried down to Colaba Lighthouse, back again to Carnac Bunder, thence to Mazagon, and finally to Malabar Hill. Here is a letter which illustrates what I mean. It was sent to the manager of a local Bank the other day. It shows how completely the poor fellow who wrote it was overwhelmed by the task of saying that he wanted a situation:—

> Sir,—I without employment, somewhat desirous to get a post, in the account department, of the mercantile office, under you and little zealousness—beg you to condescend to observe the satisfactory performance, of the wish, stated above.
>
> The thought and belief, towards me, about this situation, seem to drag no unsuccessful termination, of the future efforts, of mine, to abide the commands, of that gentleman, yet to become head, over me.
>
> Please let the inclination, in me, to remain under the head office, or, at one of its colonial branches, also be yours, timely, like a principal's choice, to place me there.—Yours obediently, &c.

I have another letter before me—an application for a situation—which alludes frequently to "your honour's philanthropy" and to "sublime considerations towards the humanity." It would make an interesting inquiry how many applications for situations from natives do not refer to "philanthropy" and "divine blessings for evermore temporarily." But it is not alone in applications for situations that astonishing language is used by natives. The Baboo of Calcutta is already accepted as a synonym for bombastical verbosity. Yet there are many natives who have the same characteristic. Look, for instance, to the following letter which was addressed a few days ago to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* :—

> "Last Sunday evening on my way home from the Grant Road Theatre in company of some friends as I was passing Mr. Collett's coach factory in Girgaum, a furious dog close resembling a bulldog without being provoked followed unperceived and bit me on my right leg. My companions were of little avail to me unprovided with anything of a piece of stick as they were. Had it not been for a *Bhaya*, then roused from his slumber doubtless by the barking of mischief making animal, that whistled it back to him who knows what would have become of me? As soon as it undid the hold of my leg bruised and bitten in many parts I had the horror to see it bismeared with profuse blood. A few steps onwards with difficulty brought me to a gas lantern enabling me to see clearly the wounds fresh bleeding. From the enquiry made in the meantime by my companions from persons that gathered at my yelling I have learnt that the same dog injured no less than forty-six persons on different occasions and that complaints were also made to the effect to Mr. Collett desiring him either to remove the dog or put it under such restraints as would prevent it from molesting passers by: but he seems to have paid no heed to them, either considering the complaints groundless, no such animal being in his keeping, or ignoring the fact that his above-mentioned *Bhaya* to avail himself of sleep at night has recourse to installing it to guard for him the premises."

This writer appears to be in more danger from suffocation under his own jumbled ideas and indignation than from the attacks of "furious dogs close resembling a bulldog." But amusing as such writers are in prose they are more so when they write "poetry." I have before me a "Lament of Josephine when she heard of Napoleon's Marriage to Marie Louise of Austria." The poet makes "Josephine" in dignantly ask regarding Miss Marie :—

> And will she smile as I have done,
> When praise is solely thine,
> And kiss thee when a battle's won
> Like thy own Josephine?
> Ah! dreamer, I unmoved to think,
> So of his broken troth,
> While hovering on the very brink,
> Of madness mixed with wrath!

The writer assures me that "this composition is a *bona fide* original one," but notwithstanding the respect I have for it in consequence I am sorry I cannot print the entire poem. Suffice it to say that the whole is quite equal to the verse I have quoted. I daresay many of my readers have in their possession curiosities of native literature which would rival even that celebrated official application for leave from work because the writer had "boils as per margin"—the margin containing a drawing of something like an egg—and if they would send them to your office a good deal of amusement might be extracted from them.

* "Tatler" is rather severe upon our Correspondent, who, we may say, is not a member of our staff, but a resident in Watson's Hotel.—ED. *B. G.*

SUICIDE OF MAJOR E. B. HOLLAND, R.E.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE following are the proceedings at the Inquest held yesterday at the Esplanade Hotel upon the remains of Major Holland R. E, whose tragic end has caused a painful sensation throughout the city. The account of the sad occurrence which we published yesterday were furnished by a gentleman residing at Watson's Hotel and not by any of our staff. The melancholy verses referred to in that account were not made a subject of enquiry by the Coroner (not even incidentally) and we have heard casually, that they were penned by the deceased officer's wife who left for England by the Mail Steamer on monday last and who has yet to earn her sad bereavement. The verses were, we believe, verses of condolence which had some reference to Major Holland's recent removal from his appointment. Major Holland was the son of Colonel Holland, who was for many years Quartermaster General of the Bombay army, and brother to Colonel Trevenon Holland, C.B., who assisted Captain Hoyer to compile the official record of the Abyssinian expedition. We are glad the jury brought in a verdict of temporary insanity because his wife and children will now be entitled to receive the comfortable pension derived from the Bombay Military Fund.

DR. BLANEY, Acting Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday morning at Watson's Esplanade Hotel concerning the death of Major Edward Barnes Holland, R E, who committed suicide on the previous evening at the Hotel. The jury having been empannelled. —The following evidance was taken. Mr. William Maule deposed—I identify the body as that of Major Edward Barnes Hollaed, who was a resident in Watson's Hotel for eight or nine days. During his residence in the Hotel, deceased appeared to be in good health. When I saw him on the morning of the 11th inst, he seemed to be in low spirits, he spoke very quietly. The deceased came to the Hotel about eight or nine days ago, in company with his wife and one or two native servants. The wife of the deceased left Bombay by the mail steamer of the 9th instant. I have not seen the deceased do or say any thing unusal while he was in the hotel. About 6.45 p. m. yesterday, the bed-room steward of the Hotel, reported to me that the deceased was dead in his room. I found him lying with his body and head on the edge of the bed. The height of the bed from the floor is two feet. He was dead and the surface of the body was cold. There was some froth about the mouth, the hands were clenched, the arms bent, the hands being drawn up towards the shoulders. I at once sent for Dr Bruce and at the same time sent for Dr. Bloomfited, who were living in the hotel, for Dr. O'Neil who is also living in the Hotel, and for Dr. Donovon. Dr. O Niel returned, saw the body of the deceased and he said that life was extinct. The body was then placed upon the bed. Dr O'Neil, Mr. Mountain, I, and two native servants, search ed the room of the deceased, and on the floor beneath the bedstead we found the bottle now produced and containing the liquid now in it. The glass stopper of the bottle was on the floor at the other end of the bed-stead, about five feet distant from the bottle. The green label marked "poison" was on the bottle. The piece of white leather which is now on the bottle was on the drawers beside the bed The bottle was lying on its side, some of the liquid which it contained had escaped on the floor. The tea—spoon now produced, was lying on the floor near the stopper. I took possession of the bottle and the stopper and locked it up in my office. I then went downstairs, where I met Dr. Bruce who returned with me upstairs. I showed him the bottle, and went with him into the room of the deceased. Subsequently I reported the death to the police, and when Superintendent Bailly came to the Hotel about half past 7 o'clock, I handed over the bottle, now before the jury, to him.

Henry Samuel Mountain deposed—I am bed-room steward of Watsons Hotel. About 6. 45 p. m. yesterday, the Hammal of the Hotel, Laloo Jagee, came to me and reported that he could get no answer from the deceased, who was then in his room. I went to the room and opened the door in the presence of Laloo Jagee, and Mr Maule's servant, Pedro De Souza. When I went in I found the deceased, with his feet resting on the bed. He was dead, and the surface of the body was cold. There was froth around the mouth and both arms were drawn up towards the shoulders. I last saw the deceased alive at the general breakfast table in the Hotel at 9 a. m. yesterday. While the deceased was in the Hotel, he appeard to be cheerful, and I observed nothing unusual about him.

John Collishaw deposed—I am a Pharmaceutical Chemist and assistant to the firm of Kemp and Co., and superintend the dispensing business of the firm in the Fort. The bottle now produced is a one ounce bottle, containing about three drachms of diluted Hydrocyanic acid. I recognized that this bottle came from Kemp and Co. by the green label marked "Poison" which is now on it. The deceased came to the Fort shop of Kemp and Co, at or about 5.30 P.M. of the 11th inst. He was supplied with some prussic acid, and while that was being prepared, he asked me whether there was a stronger acid made I said "Yes there was an acid named Scheele's. "He then asked the difference of strength between the acid which was then being supplied to him and Scheele's. I told him that the acid we were then supplying him contained 2 per cent while Scheele's contained 5 per cent. He then asked the dose of two per cent acid and I said it was "from two to eight drops." He then asked what would be a poisonous dose, and I told him that fifteen drops would be a very dangerous dose. He then after singing the register book left the premises. During my conversation with the deceased I observed nothing peculiar in his manner. When deceased came to Kemp's he was alone.

Robert Kemp Hopper deposed—I am an assistant in Messrs, Kemp and Co., in the dispensing branch of the business in the Fort. About 5-30 on the 11th inst., deceased came into our Fort shop alone and told me that a friend of his in Mhow has asked him to procure some Hydrocyanic acid, and enquired how we sold it. I replied that it was 12 annas an ounce. He asked to be supplied with an ounce. I told him that as Hydrocyanic acid was a poison, it would be necessary to take his signature. I again impressed upon him that it was a poison, and he replied that his friend wanted it for conducting experiments on rabits, snakes and other animals. I delivered to him the bottle now before the jury, which then contained one fluid ounce of the Hydracyanic acid of the British Pharmacopea of 2per cent. strength. While I was supplying the acid the deceased was talking to Mr. Collishaw While the deceased was in our premises, I noticed nothing unusual in him. He paid cash for the acid and placed it in his pocket, and left the premises without asking to be supplied with any thing else. I produce the book in which the deceased signed. The name signed is Edward Holland. I have looked at the body before the inquest, and identify it as that of the gentleman to whom I gave the Hydrocyanic acid. When I delivered the bottle of Hydrocyanic acid there was another green label on it marked "Poison." Diluted Hydrocyanic acid dose two to eight minims."

Major Hubbard White deposed—I am Major in the Corps of Royal Engineers, and live at Malabar Hill The deceased was an old friend of mine. He came to Bombay in January last from England, where he had been on furlough for three years. He came out in company with his wife leaving two buldren at home He was living with me for about two months and left me last week. His wife was also living with me. I last saw him alive on the 11th inst. about 6 p m He told me that he was suffering from headache since the 9th inst, and at first thought it was due to something he had drank, but on account of its continuance he thought it must be due to some other cause. The wife of the deceased returned to England by the Mail Steamer that left Bombay on the 9 h inst., and I then asked deceased to come and live with me, but he declined and put off the matter for a few days. I know that the deceased had had a great deal of trouble, both private and official, since his return to India, and he was suffering from mental despondency in consequence. He was a sober, abstemious man. When I last saw the deceased he talked over his troubles as he had frequently done before. The deceased went home on the 24th December 1870 on furlough. There was a doubt about the deceased obtaining staff employment, and he sent his wife home in consequence lest she should share in his troubles.

Dr. Charles O'Neil deposed—I am a Staff Surgeon in the British Service, at present unattached, and have been living in Watson's Hotel since the 5th inst. came to the room of the deceased about 7 P.M. on the 12th inst; and entered the room with Mr. Maule and Mr. Mountain. The deceased was lying on his back on the floor and the feet were resting on the bed. Life was extinct, the body was quite cold, *rigor mort is* was established and death had occurred some hours previously. There was froth around the the mouth. There was no smell from the face, and no external marks of violence on the body. The bottle now produced was found on the floor under the bed, lying on its side. The glass stopper was found some distance from it. The effect of swallowing a tea-spoonful of hydrocyanic acid of the Pharmacopea, which I suppose the bottle to contain, would be fatal in a few minutes. The appearance of the body when it was viewed by me was such as might be produced by death resulting from poisoning by prussic acid.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on it. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to an overdose of hydrocyanic acid.

The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict—"That death was caused by his having committed suicide by taking an overdose of prussic acid while in a state of temporary insanity."

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 1,600 were recovered on account of Police and Municipal fines.

WE are glad to hear that it is intended to preserve the open space between the University Buildings and Rampart Row for a public garden.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Sucaram Ramjee, a coachman, was charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway by travelling from Surat to Mahim without a ticket. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

FALSE MEASURES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Coorjee Nathoo and three other grain dealers were charged with having in their possession false measures of capacity without any satisfactory excuse. They were adjudged guilty. One of the defendants was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A PARSEE.—On Thursday a Parsee complained to the police havildar at the Market section that a stone was thrown at him at Vithulwady. The havildar on making enquiries found that no stone had been thrown, but that a loose tile had fallen off the roof of a house into the street, and close to the complainant as he passed, and that two more tiles were then overhanging the roof and in a falling state.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 3,276. Of these, 944 were new admissions, consisting of 418 Hindoos, 316 Parsees, 142 Mussulmans, and 68 Christians. The daily average attendance was 136-56. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz. :—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 259; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 181; diseases of the air passages, 114; catarrh, 11; mumps, 5; measles, 2; whooping-cough, 2.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held on Thursday at Bhendy Bazaar, Pareli Road, on the body of one Chagpal Poonja. The jury found that death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of a bale of piece-goods having accidentally fallen upon him.—An inquest was held yesterday at Ragoonath Dadajee Street, Fort, on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about nine years, named Ardaseer Dorabjee, who on Wednesday fell from the verandah of a school—a height of about six feet and was much hurt. He died on the following day. The verdict was "death, the result of an accidental fall from the verandah of a house."

GUJERATEE LITERATURE.—Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia (brother of Mr. Dosabhoy, the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution) has just published a collection of stories and anecdotes under the title of "Jumroode Heekayet." Mr. Cursetjee's qualifications as a pure and facile writer of Gujeratee, as well as the aim he has in view to provide his countrymen and countrywomen with a new style of Gujeratee literature, amusing and elevating, have been exemplified in the three works he has already published. The present publication will no doubt form an appropriate companion volume with the "Hikayeta-Dilpasund" and the "Nakaliat-Nameh," and be as widely appreciated.

ARREST OF A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—On the evening of Thursday last, ten gamblers were arrested in a house at 6, Camateepoora Lane, while others made their escape. One of them named Bhanjee Heerai, while endeavouring to make his escape by jumping out of one of the front windows—a height of about fourteen feet—sustained compound fracture of the left leg, and another named Shaik Ameen Khyroodeen, on jumping into a gully at the back of the house, sustained a dislocation of the right ankle. Both these men were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital; and the other ten prisoners, of whom five are Mahomedans and five Hindoos, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with being found gaming with dice and money in a gaming house. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each, and the money found on the ground (Rs. 11-4-6) was ordered to be made over to the poor-box.

ONE RESULT OF THE DESECRATION OF THE ALAIBAUG FIRE-TEMPLE.—We learn that owing to the defilement of the fire-temple in the Alaibaug in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, caused by the Mahomedan rioters on Friday, the 13th February last, the usual *Gambar* ceremony, which occurs six times a year, will not be performed to-morrow (Sunday). This festival is considered most sacred by the Parsees, and by virtue of charitable funds especially set apart by them, for its celebration, feasts to the entire Parsee community, numbering several thousand persons, are given on these occasions. According to the Zoroastrian religion, certain ceremonies require to be performed before the fire previous to the feast being given; but in consequence of the sacred fire being destroyed by the Mahomedans, no rites can now be celebrated; and the usual dinners will have to be given up until the fires are replaced and re-consecrated. The poorer classes of the Parsee community are thus deprived of their usual dinners, which on an average number more than twenty a year. For the last forty years the Alaibaug has been in use for public purposes.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

MID-LENT SUNDAY—15TH MARCH, 1874.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
9-30 A.M.—Children's Service.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. J. W. Biscoe. Hymn 298.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. R. L. Page, being IV. of Lenten course on Sin. Hymns 285, 200 and 17. The offertory as usual.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 7th March 1874.

Open 1,378½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,03,766	2	0
Merchandize	4,07,158	1	0
Electric Telegraph	265	0	0
Miscellaneous Traffic, &c.	167	8	0
Total Rs.	5,12,307	11	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,366½ miles. Total Rs.	6,27,897	0	1
Decrease Rs.	1,15,589	5	1

THE CASE AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

AT the High Court on Thursday the case of Gosal Heeragur Tillokgur against Mathias Mull, Colonel William Nassau Lees, and William Martin Wood, proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, was called on for further hearing before Mr Justice Marriott. The action was brought to recover Rs. 50,000, due to plaintiff on a promissory note. Mr. Pigot (instructed by Mr. M. B. Bharucha) appeared for the plantiff; Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and (Skipsey) appeared for Mr. Mull; and Messrs. Ferguson and Webb (instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the second and third defendants, Colonel Nassau Lees and Mr. Martin Wood.

Mr. Mull's cross-examination continued by Mr. Ferguson—I have not been able to ascertain who it was made out the rough account for Colonel Lees. (A document is handed to Mr. Mull.) I am utterly unable to tell you whose writing this is. I don't remember ever having mentioned this agreement of the 12th October to any one. I always treated this loan of Rs. 50,000 as a matter personal to myself. It was by my direction that it was transferred to my private account. My capital in the partnership consists of that loan of Rs. 50,000 and the arrears of undrawn salary. It should not have been made up that way however. I have never objected until now to that Rs. 50,000 forming part of my capital. If I wanted money for private matters, I drew a cheque on the *Times of India*. The purpose for which the cheque was drawn would be specified on the counterfoil of the cheque. It was my practice to do so. It was the practice in 1869 and 1870, when I was sole proprietor. The cheque-books for that period are all to be found in the office. I can send for them from the office. I was very ill at the time. I left Bombay and my memory has been affected, and I don't remember exactly what date I left Bombay in 1870. I can ascertain from the counterfoil of the cheque credited in the ledger 20th April 1870, whether I left Bombay on the day after. I think it is possible that that cheque was for the interest due for October and November 1869, and not up to date. Mr. Wilson was appointed to examine the books just before I left Bombay. He was a considerable time in doing so, and I think his report reached London in August 1872. It is probable that Mr. Wilson completed the accounts, and that Mr. Manson reported on them. The scoring out of that Rs 2 200 would be correct on the principle that the Rs. 50,000 were debited to my account. That sum was my own personal debit. Mr. Wood was not doing duty in the office, as Editor at the time I borrowed this Rs 50,000. He would have nothing to do with the book-keeping of the establishment. I never told Mr. Wood that the name of the person entered in the books was incorrect. Believing he was fully aware of it, I considered it unnecessary to tell him. I believe there is such a person in existence as Tooleydas Hurjeevundas. I believe he was connected in some way with these persons. He had nothing to do with negociating the loan, and did not appear in the transaction at all. I think I can say positively that the plaintiff never asked for further security. Such a thing was never mentioned between us. The plaintiff did not know of any debts to my knowledge. No enquiries were made by the plaintiff as to the debts. At that time there was money due by the proprietors of the paper to Messrs. Nicol and Co.—at the time this money was advanced. The debt was previously contracted by Mr Knight. I paid that money off on the 9th of June 1870, and they reconveyed the property to me. I believe it was subsequent to this loan of Rs. 50,000 that I became aware of this debt due to Nicol & Co. I have no doubt I paid off the mortgage. I can't say without looking at the books whether any of Colonel Lees' money went to pay off Nicol and Co.'s mortgage. I suppose the money must have come out of the cash balance of the office. Some money was owing to Mr. deQuadros. It was not a private debt. The money was borrowed by Mr. Knight. When I became sole proprietor I took over all the liabilities as they stood on the books. None of Colonel Lees' first instalment went to pay off any of Mr. DeQuadros's debt, as there was none available. I suppose though it must have been, as it was partially reduced, but I can say if I look at the books On Tuesday I said that Mr. Collett had found Mr Wood was Rs. 8,600 short of his capital account. That was a mistake, instead of being short I now find that there is a considerable sum over and to his private account (Rs. 5 or 6,000). Colonel Lees says I believe that if the accounts are made up he is willing to pay any balance which may be due by him. He says the profits would cover his liabilities to a considerable extent, but don't admit that, and it is for the purpose of ascertaining that Mr. Collett has been engaged on the books. (Cheque book counterfoil produced and handed to Mr. Mull.) I don't see the cheque for the payment of interest in April 1870 here. The cash book will show how it was paid. This is my writing on the counterfoil of the cheque shown, but the date is slightly different. I must have left shortly after the day on which I drew the cheque. I should not give any instructions as to how it was to be entered as the book keeper made up the accounts from the counterfoil. I imagine he would debit the Rs. 2,250 to my private account, as those were the previous amounts so debited. My private account was not kept separate from the general account. I don't think Colonel Lees was aware of any of the debts. Colonel Lees limited his liability to a lakh and a quarter according to the agreement which is put in. I don't remember mentioning any debts except Mr. Knight's to Colonel Lees. I suppose the liabilities were submitted to Messrs. Manisty and Howell. Looking at this letter I am quite satisfied that Colonel Lees or those acting for him called for a complete statement of accounts just before I left for England. Looking at the two letters I am quite satisfied that a complete statement of accounts was called for before the signing of the agreement.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot—I was personally responsible for all debts. The 50,000 rupees went to reduce a debt owing to Mr. Knight. The debiting of that Rs. 50,000 and the Rs. 2,200 by Mr. Wilson to my private account was correct. I mean according to the principle on which Mr. Wilson has drawn up the accounts. I can't say whether I assent to Mr. Wilson's principle or not. I believe it will have to be called in question. The distinction between that sum and others on the books was that it went to purchase Mr. Knight's interest, and the others were for carrying on the business. Mr. Wood commenced to edit the paper in March 1865. He was absent about six months during this time. He returned to the office after I had borrowed the Rs. 50,000. He had returned to duty about 15 months before the agreements of April and May 1870. I believe that was about the time During that time the books were accessible to him. He had no authority over persons in charge of the books until he became part proprietor. I should have supposed from the conversation I constantly had with him that he was well acquainted with the affairs of the office. We were very intimate, and I acquainted him with every thing that went on except the details. I mean by that that I did not inform him of the particulars of the debt in the books. He was aware of the endeavours I was making to clear off Mr. Knight's interest. Colonel Lees was aware that I had just purchased Mr. Knight out of the property, and therefore that was necessarily a subject of conversation. I cannot remember what I told him. I do not know whether at that time a copy of the accounts were given to Colonel Lees. I mean previously to the agreement of 1870 but at a subsequent period in July 1872, the accounts were sent, and I believe it was not till then that the complete accounts were sent. That is my impression. The unpaid residue of Colonel Lees' lakh and a quarter is due to myself. I say that Rs. 62,500 is due to me irrespective of the partnership.

Mr. Ferguson said that that was denied.

Mr. Mull stated that, according to Mr. Collett, he believed the sum due was nearly Rs. 40 000.

Mr. Ferguson said that was not accepted. All this was extraneous to the case and was denied, and his clients ought not to be prejudiced by it.

Mr. John Collett said—I am acting as accountant in this case, but am proprietor of a newspaper. I have had experience as an accountant. I have had the examination of the accounts of this case. They were placed before me by the manager, Mr. Geary, Mr. Manson, and Mr. Wood. I have not dealt with the item "Tulseydas Hurjeevundas." I have seen it in the books. I have had the accounts from December 1869 to December 1873 before me.

Mr. Collett was not cross-examined.

Mr. Mathoordas Lowjee recalled and examined by Mr. Pigot—I knew the deceased Tullokghir Dulleghir. I know the plaintiff Heeraghir Tullokghir. He is the disciple of the deceased, who was an ascetic, and plaintiff was his disciple. The business is still carried on in that name by Heeraghir Tullokghir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—Some years ago there were others partners, one of them was Tullokghir's uncle. They dissolved partnership some twelve years ago. I know it because they were my countrymen and I know the affairs of the firm well. Gosais sometimes have many disciples.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot—The deceased conducted his business alone in Bombay.

Moroba Narayen—I am a clerk at the office of the Chief Magistrate of Police. I produce from that office a declaration made by Mr. Mull on 21st June 1869 (the declaration was to the effect that Mr Mull was the sole proprietor of the *Times of India* newspaper and Exchange Press). I produce a declaration of 14th July 1873 signed by Mr. Grattan Geary (to the effect that he was the printer and publisher of the *Times of India* and Summary Price Current).

With this evidence the plaintiff's case closed.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed himself to the legal aspects of the case as it affected his clients. Having stated the technical objections to the instruments on which the plaintiff relied, which he urged were sufficient to put him out of Court *in limine*, he argued that the plaintiff if he ever had any equitable claim upon the *Times of India* property had forfeited it by allowing it to remain quiescent for so many years after parties had honestly and *bona fide* purchased shares in the concern. It could not have been originally intended that the plaintiff should have a charge on the whole property, for within a month of the signing of the document styled an agreement, Mr. Mull re-signed the consent to Mr. Knight—a fact then well-known to all Bombay, and yet the plaintiff made no objection. The learned counsel quoted divers cases to show that having acted without *mala fides*, his clients could not be held bound by the document of which they had no notice, and could

sional officers, viz. :—Soopoole, Ekar, Simrahi, Nareedigur, Bahwalgeeree, and Kamp.

5. There will be, if possible, an European officer stationed at each of these places save Nareedigur, for which civil European supervision will be provided by the Court of Wards.

6. The Commissioner is authorised to have temporary accommodation constructed at each place where accommodation may not be already available, before the hot-weather begins.

4. The Commissioner is requested to declare the places where, and the dates when clause *g* of rule 3, part 2, regarding sale of Government grain should be applied; also to determine the classes who should come under clause *f*.

R. TEMPLE.

Minute No. 27 by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., dated Soopoole, 19th February 1874.

I have to record the following remarks regarding relief works in the Bhaugulpore district after carefully consulting the Commissioner, the Collector, and the sub-divisional officers of Soopoole and Mudhepoora.

2. The District Engineer, Mr. Grant, has presented a statement, hereto appended, of roads running through district tracts to a total length of 215 miles. These are recommended by him and the Collector as useful and practicable. But both he and the district authorities apprehend that the amount of work which might be advantageously executed on these roads, cannot afford relief to more than a limited number of persons, and that a large number would still remain to be employed on other works.

3. The Commissioner and his officers consider that no more roads can be advantageously designed, and that the only class of works which they can recommend for the relief of distress consists of the tanks near the villages, on the road-sides, or in other places open to the public. They urgently request that they may be permitted to employ the distressed poor on these tanks, and they represent that there is no other way of fully employing the distressed people where are now seeking employment.

4. Looking to the tenor of the official correspondence on this subject, to the necessities of the case, and to the permanent benefit of the population, I authorise the Commissioner to cause relief labor to be employed on the tanks of the country, either in excavating new tanks or clearing out old tanks, care being taken to work at these relief roads which are included in the 215 miles mentioned above.

5. There are, I find, other lines of road designed by the Executive Engineer. But both he and the Collector affirm that these lines are worse than useless, and the Commissioner supports this view. The construction of these particular lines as relief works is not therefore to be attempted.

R. TEMPLE.

Copy of the above forwarded to G. N. Barlow, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, for information.

C. E. BUCKLAND.

Durbhanga, 21st February.

List of proposed roads in the distressed portion of the Mudhepore and Soopool Sub-Divisions.

			Mile
	Pershabgunge to Burpore	...	16
Set out	Ditto to Singhessar	...	26
Ditto	Peeara to Soopool	...	17
Partly set out	... Soopool to Singhessar ...	...	16
Ditto	... Pachpuchia to Buraoorie and on to Mohesa	...	15
	Sookpoor to Mahessir	...	17
	Bungaon to ditto	...	4
	Mahessir to the Monghyr boundary ...	...	7
Set out	... Bungaon to Patooha Ghat ...	...	22
	Madhepoora to Sonbursa	...	17
Ditto	... Ditto to Belee	...	7
	Ditto road repairs from 19th mile to Sugnessur	...	2
	Soopool and Bhootia road	...	17
Ditto	... Ditto to Chundail	...	7
	Total ...		215

A. GRANT,
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Minute No. 28 by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., dated Soopoole, 19th February 1874.

The Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, Mr. Barlow, has shown me a careful and elaborate calculation, whereby he estimates that 6,50,000 maunds of grain will be required for the thannahs of Kusbah Amour, Bulrampore, Kodbah, Purnesh (part), all thannahs in Arrareeah sub-division, all thannahs in Kishengunge in the Purnesh district. He reports that 1,00,000 maunds have arrived, and he desires my approval to his proceeding at once to provide carriage for the remainder 5,50,000 maunds.

2. I am not able myself to affirm the correctness of the estimate till I shall visit the district. But looking to the authority of an estimate proceeding from the Commissioner, and to the urgency of the case, I deem it necessary to authorise Mr. Barlow to go on with transport arrangements within the limits of his estimate, only adding to the estimate as many sub-committees in the thannahs above mentioned as will be required, according to the principle which I have agreed to for the north part of the Bhaugulpore district.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 85, dated Bankipore, the 26th February 1874.

From —C. E. Buckland, Esq., on special service with Sir Richard Temple, To—the Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I am directed to report that Sir Richard Temple, having visited the Tirhoot, Chumparun and Saran districts of the Patna division, as well as the Soopoole sub-division of the Bhaugulpore district, proposes to return to Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, before proceeding to the other distressed districts, especially those of Purnea and Dinagepore. After visiting these, he can revisit the Patna division if that course shall be deemed desirable.

2. I have duly forwarded to you, for submission to His Honor, all the Minutes of such antial importance recorded from time to time by Sir Richard, regarding the district inspected and the questions submitted to his notice. Recapitulation of the facts therein contained is therefore necessary.

3. But Sir Richard cannot leave the Patna division for a time, without offering to the Lieutenant-Governor the expression of his sincere acknowledgment for the cordial approval so promptly accorded to his suggestions and of his hope that his recommendations, submitted after personal investigation on the spot, may continue to coincide with the policy of Sir George Campbell.

No. 1236—S R.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Depn., To C. E. Buckland, Esq., on special duty with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1874.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No 85 of 26th ultimo, in which you announce the completion of the tour in Tirhoot which Sir Richard Temple was so good as to undertake, and his return to Calcutta for a time before undertaking another tour. The Lieutenant-Governor has most heartily to acknowledge, as he has already acknowledged to the Government of India, the very great advantage to the public service from Sir Richard's most zealous and energetic labors in inspecting and supervising the relief operations in Behar, and settling, on the spot, very many things which could not have been so well, or so promptly disposed of in any other way. The Lieutenant-Governor is much gratified to know that Sir Richard Temple feels his mission has been facilitated by the cordial support of Government and Sir George Campbell on his part, desires prominently to acknowledge that Sir Richard Temple's aid and co-operation have been rendered to him in a manner calculated to promote, to the utmost, harmony and common effort for the public good.

2. In regard to the further tour which Sir Richard Temple is about to undertake, the Lieutenant-Governor having fully conferred with Sir Richard, need say little in this letter. Copies of the most recent letters and reports from Purneah, Dinagepore, and the Sonthal pergunnahs, have been furnished to Sir Richard.

3. There has been so much variation in the accounts regarding Purneah, that although the last accounts are on the whole favorable, it will be a great relief to the Lieutenant-Governor to have Sir Richard Temple's deliberate opinion of the needs of that district, formed after inquiry on the spot.

4. The demands made for assistance for the Sonthal Pergunnahs have till now been very indefinite and very insufficiently supported by proper information. The last account of a small portion of these Pergunnahs is however more precise, and so alarming, that the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it right to direct the immediate despatch of a small supply of grain. He trusts that Sir Richard Temple will be good enough to give him the opinion which he may be able to form after hearing the local officers, and making such inquiry as does not require on the question whether further arrangements are necessary to secure the safety of the Pergunnahs.

5. As respects Dinagepore and Maldah, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be found that the arrangements of local officers are good; that relief work has been given promptly, judiciously and in good time; that the transport arrangements are now sufficient; and that the provision for charitable relief is organised on a good plan, and is being brought into active operation as fast as the circumstances require.

6. The situation in Dinagepore and Maldah, and to some extent in Purneah, is somewhat different from that in the districts of North Behar, which contain a much denser and poorer population. The people generally are better off and not so much accustomed to labour for hire. In certain tracts very extensive relief will be necessary, but it is hoped that more may be done by selling grain in places insufficiently supplied by private trade and allowing the people to distribute it themselves, and that less gratuitous relief will be necessary than in those poorer districts where we may be obliged thus to feed a very large proportion of the population. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that in considering the arrangements made by the local officers, Sir Richard Temple will give full weight to the circumstances of that part of the country.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a hope that when Sir Richard Temple again visits Patna, he will be good enough to give a final opinion as to whether it is necessary to provide any further supplies of grain at present for Gya and Shahabad.

8. The district officers of several districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions have made application for supplies of grain. The Commissioner of Burdwan has not yet thought this necessary, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has only recommended it for some very limited localities to a certain extent. Still prices must be high, and much of the population in the western districts in poor; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if, returning by the Grand Line from Patna, Sir Richard Temple would take the opportunity to make such inquiries as he can, and favor the Lieutenant-Governor with his opinion on his return.—I have, &c.,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MESSRS. CLARKE, Reeves, and Co., of the Phœnixville Bridge Works, Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, propose to construct a wrought-iron tower 1000 ft. in height, and to be completed for the American Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The tower is to be circular in shape; it will be 150 ft. in diameter at the base, diminishing to 30 ft. at the top. It is proposed to have spiral stair-cases winding round the centre tube for those preferring to walk up; but elevators will be provided which are expected to ascend to the top in about three minutes. The work will, at any rate, have the merit of boldness and novelty.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Delicacy—Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easy of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion s, vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE TRADE OF LADAKH WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

LADAKH, JAN. 25.

THE Trade Returns of 1873 were completed during the past week. The imports and exports aggregate Rupees 17,76,730 against Rupees 15,48,000 during 1870 which figure represented the highest sum of the Ladakh trade hitherto on record. The most remarkable point in connection which the trade of 1873 is the immense increase of imports to and exports from India, *viz* from 4 to 7 lakhs in one year.

A Hoshiarpoor trader, being unable to sell or barter his goods in Ladakh, is about to convey them to Central-Asian markets *viâ* the Karakorum Pass. Amongst other goods he is taking with him large quantities of chintz. It will be interesting to hear what sale he effects of his chintz, for there is a very strong impression prevailing in Ladakh that Russian chintzes find more favour in the Yarkund market than English fabrics of the same kind, the former being stronger and of much faster colours than the latter. It was recently reported that Russian chintzes were selling much cheaper than English. The turns out not to be the case. The English fabrics are still the cheaper of the two.

According to the traders the spring and summer months, which are commonly supposed to be the most favourable seasons of the year for a trip across the frozen plateaus of the Karakorum, are really looked upon by traders as the worst time in the year for the conveyance of their goods to Yarkund, the reason being that in these months the rivers which lie *en route* are all swollen by the melting snows, and their passage can only be accomplished with great difficulty and considerable risk. In June last, for example, a quantity of stores sent out for the Yarkund Mission was detained 20 days just below the Sussir Pass, on the bank of the Shyok River, when the stream being quite impassable two men were drowned in attempting to cross it.

At this season of the year the whole of the rivers being frozen their passage presents no difficulties whatsoever, and this is evidently the reason why many merchants undertake the journey in the winter months notwithstanding the intense cold that prevails.

The snow alone may be thought to present a sufficiently insurmountable difficulty to a passage in midwinter across the high ranges intervening between Ladakh and Yarkund. Against this it is remarked (1) that the winter route up the frozen bed of the Shyok, avoiding several of the intermediate passes, leads straight on to the Karakorum, a pass which is believed to be never actually impassable and (2) that, owing to the quantity of snow absorbed by the outer ranges of the Himalaya, comparatively little falls on the intervening ranges of Thibet.

Probably the baggage animals suffer from greater mortality from a journey when the cold is so intense as it is in these latitudes in winter, but this does not directly affect the merchants, who, if they can get them, always take hired cattle to carry their goods, holding the men who provide baggage animals responsible for their loss.

The most favorable season in the year for making this trip is September or early in October, when the rivers are at their lowest and are easily fordable. Although the caravan started last season later than usual, the leaders appear to have experienced no difficulty whatsoever on the road between Ladakh and Yarkund, though many felt the greatest difficulty in crossing the Zojila in Cashmere and some have had to halt, altogether at Dras, finding it quite impossible to get their goods across that dangerous pass.

If the British Envoy and Plenipotentiary to Yarkund succeed in arranging with the Atalik Gazee to allow the merchants to visit their convenience in leaving Yarkund, their object no doubt will be to start sufficiently early to admit of their crossing the Baralacha or Zojila Pass before the winter snow sets in. Even then it is questionable if any of these merchants will ever leave Yarkund before September.

Traffic of the week has been 50 horse-loads to Yarkund and 60 to Chinese territory.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

WE (*Times*) have received from the India Office the following Report (No. 6 of 1874), by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce in the Government of India, addressed to the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

"Calcutta, Jan. 23, 1874.

"My Lord Duke,—We have the honour to forward the special narrative of the drought in Bengal from the 16th to the 22d inst.

"2. The narrative extends over a short period, and is submitted in order that the dates of future narratives may fit in more conveniently with the dates of the reports from local officers.

"3. The district reports show that in the south of the Patna Division, and, on the whole, throughout the Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, the recent rainfall, although not large, has done good; and altogether the prospects of the rubbee throughout that area of country cannot be considered as unsatisfactory.

"4. The latest price lists show a slight increase in prices generally throughout the country, but the price of common rice in Calcutta has somewhat fallen.

"5. Our anticipation that the most severe distress would occur in the northern part of the district of Tirhoot and in the districts of Chumparun and Saran has been realized, and the time has now arrived to put into full activity those measures upon which we origin ally determined to meet that distress. It is clear from the reports of the district officers that they are fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them, and that active measures are being taken for the organization of Relief Committees and for the provision of relief works. We have, in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, associated Sir Richard Temple with His Honour, for the purpose of providing the presence of a high officer in Behar, with full powers to direct and control the relief operations under the general instructions which have been issued by the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.

"6. We believe that the presence of Sir Richard Temple on the spot, with full authority, will materially conduce to the early and complete organization of those operations.

"7. Your Grace is aware that Sir Richard Temple will succeed Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the commencement of the hot season, and it will be an additional advantage that he should personally visit the distressed districts previous to his assumption of the Government.

"8. We have at our hand ample supplies of grain from beyond the sea to meet any demands that may come upon us from the distressed districts. Notwithstanding this provision, your Grace will be glad to observe, from the reports of the district officers generally that private trade is active, especially in Behar, and that the measures taken by Government for the importation of grain in connexion with the relief of distress are understood by the traders, and have not interfered with their operations.

"9. Our letter No. 126, of the 17th of January, addressed to the Government of Bengal, will show the view that we then entertained as to the sufficiency of the arrangements for transport and the organization of Relief Committees. Although full particulars of the power of local transport have not yet been received, we are glad to be able to assure your Grace that, so far as we can judge from present information, every effort is being made to convey the supplies to the depots that have been selected, and that the Commissioner of Patna has availed himself of the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, of the Commissariat Department, for the organization, and supply if necessary, of means of transport throughout that division. Further assistance from the Commissariat will be rendered in other parts of the distressed districts, and we are prepared, after communication with his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, who has willingly rendered his assistance in the matter, to reinforce the local staff by a considerable number of excellent officers of the Quarter-master-General's Department, should there services be required. We have immediately complied with the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to hire steamers for the transport of grain across the Ganges. We have, moreover, given full authority for the construction of any temporary appliances on the railroads that may be necessary to prevent a block of grain at the different stations, as also for such an increase in the numbers of engines as the East Indian Railway agency may consider desirable.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has undertaken to submit the regulations for the Relief Committees on Saturday next, on which day we hope to be able finally to arrange for their issue. We shall then decide upon a day for the institution of the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta.

"11. We propose to make an arrangement by which ships bringing rice from Chittagong and Orissa shall be relieved of all port charges at Calcutta other than those for the payment of services actually rendered. By this means the disadvantage that at present exists with respect to shipments of rice from those ports to Calcutta as compared with shipments to other ports will be removed.

"12. Further, we have undertaken to establish a systematic scheme of Government emigration from Bengal to British Burmah, and we have appropriated a sum of £50,000 as a fund from which advances will be made to cover the expenses of the transport of the emigrants, who will be required to refund a portion, at any rate, of those expenses, the refund being credited to the original grant. The measure appears to us highly desirable in itself, and the present opportunity is most favourable for commencing it, as we have arranged for very favourable rates for the conveyance of emigrants to Burmah in the vessels employed by Government for bringing rice from that Province to Calcutta. We shall have the honour of forwarding to your Grace the details of this measure by the next mail.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and humble servants,

"NORTHBROOK. "ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
"B. H. ELLIS. "E. C. BAYLEY."
"H. W. NORMAN.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Madall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and feeble condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable through all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World.

THE IMPERIAL CENSUS.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

(*Times*, Feb. 19.)

The results of the Imperial Census, so far as they refer to England and Wales—of which we summarized the more important yesterday—have been to some extent discounted by previously published Reports; but the enumeration of the rest of the Empire is unfolded, for the first time, fully and in a concise form in the volume which has just appeared. The thirty-one millions of people who inhabit these islands constitute the nucleus and centre of force for the Anglo-Saxon race as well as the British Empire, but in point of mere numbers they are insignificant, compared with the vast muster-roll of our outlying settlers, subjects, and dependents.

In Europe, the formal dominion of England is confined within very narrow limits; it includes Heligoland with five square miles of territory, Gibraltar with less than two, and Malta with 1·5—the last two being military stations, with garrisons amounting to some 14,000 men. The population of Heligoland, in 1871, was 1,913; of Gibraltar, 26,216; and of Malta, 149,984. One English town of the second order would have outnumbered the sum total of these our continental subjects.

Crossing the Atlantic, we meet in the dominion of Canada a very different state of actual facts, and a still more different prospect. A population but slightly exceeding that of Scotland, inhabits a country ten times the extent of Scotland, and is increasing steadily, but not rapidly, at something like an average rate of 14 per cent. in the decade. Of the several provinces of which the dominion is made up, Ontario (which contains the purest Anglo-Saxon population) had, in 1871, 1,620,851 inhabitants; Quebec had 1,191,516; and New Brunswick had 285,594; Nova Scotia had 387,800. Prince Edward Island, which only joined the Confederation a few months ago, had 94,021; and Newfoundland, which has not yet formally joined it, but is on the point of doing so, numbers 146,000 inhabitants. Manitoba (formerly known as the Red River Settlement) and British Columbia have not yet made their returns, and no Census has hitherto been attempted in the vast but most sparsely peopled territory ruled down to a recent date by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Bermudas are reckoned, rather loosely, with our North American possessions, and including these, but excluding the unenumerated Provinces of the North-West, the total population of this section of our dominions is set down at 3,789,670, inhabiting an area of 3,376,925, square miles.

The West India Islands, with an area of 13,109 square miles, have a population of a little more than one million. The rate of increase is highly satisfactory and there is abundant room for the development of the human race in this splended climate and genial soil. Jamaica, for instance, which had 377,000 inhabitants in 1844, and 441,000 in 1861, had reached, in 1871, the aggregate of 506,154; and in the last ten years there has been no devastating epidemic. In Barbadoes, the black and mixed population is growing in numbers, while the whites are dwindling. Passing from the islands of the Mexican Gulf to the Continent, we light first upon British Honduras, or Belize, a sort of dependency of Jamaica, with a population of 24,710 of whom only 377 are whites. British Guiana is in every way more important; it reckons 193,491 inhabitants, excluding the "aborigines," but including 48,976 "immigrants from Asia" commonly known as "Coolies." The Falkland Islands, with 803 inhabitants, close the list of our American possessions.

In the African continent and the adjacent islands we claim to be masters of 236,869 square miles of territoroy peopled by 1,813,450 inhabitants, of which the island of Ascension has 27, and that of St. Helena 6,241. On the mainland, Sierra Leone, with 38,936 inhabitants in 1871, shows a decrease during the ten years; the Gambia Settlements on the other hand, with 14,190 inhabitants, show an increase; but only a conjectural estimate can be formed of the population of the Gold Coast, which is computed to be about 400,000. The island of Lagos, which was ceded to us in 1861, has 62,021 inhabitants, of whom 94 are whites. In South Africa, our three colonized or partially colonized Settlements—the Cape, Griqualand, and Natal—comprise an area of 229,582 square miles, and have an estimated population of 961,565 inhabitants. The authors of the Report complain that the statistics of these colonies are very imperfect.

In the Indian seas, before we reach our great empire on the mainland we have to take note of some important insular possessions; the Mauritius, with its dependent isles, has its area of 708 miles closely packed with a thriving population of 3 30 460 inhabitants, the Indian immigration numbering here on the Census day 153 703.

Before touching on the vast proportions of the Indian Empire, properly so called, we may pass out of the geographical order to our Australasian Settlements. Here, in marked contrast to the severe judgment passed upon the statiscal returns from the South African Colonies, the authors of the Report are able to bestow unmixed approval on the manner in which the work of enumeration is done by the Colonial Registrar-General. We begin with West Australia, which has not yet been, in the proper sense of the word, colonized, and which has only 24,785 inhabitants to its 978,000 square miles of domain. South Australia is a very different instance of colonization; with an area of 760,000 square miles, it has 185,626 white and 3,369 aboriginal inhabitants. But this measure of success is far surpassed by Victoria, which, with an area of 88,000 square miles, has 731,528 inhabitants (including 17 935 Chinese and 1,300 aborigines). New South Wales "has, on its 323,437 square miles 503,981 inhabitants," the population in 1821 having been no more than 29 000. Queensland, which split off quite in our own day from New South Wales, has 120,104 inhabitants, four times as many as it had only ten year ago. Tasmania, on the other hand, shows a very slow rate of progress, its present population of 99 328 being only 10 per cent. greater than that registered in 1861. Norfolk Island contains a total population of 401 souls. New Zealand, "the England of the southern hemisphere," is "one of the youngest born of the Colonies and one of the most progressive." The white population numbered, in 1871, 256,393, while the aborigines (all, except a couple of thousands, established in the North Island) were estimated at 37 500. In 1851 the immigrant inhabitants were only 26 000 in number.

We must now return to the greatest and most splendid dominion of the Empire. India is divided into 12 Provinces, two ruled by "Governors," three by Lieutenant-Governors, and seven by Chief Commissioners, the Viceroy being supreme over all; it is distributed for administrative purposes into 53 divisions, 231 revenue and judicial districts, and 1,114 executive sub-divisions. The village is the "recognised territorial unit," and avarages in area something like the fourth part of an English parish. The population of the English Empire in India is 191,307,070, distributed over an area of 938,366 square miles, and inhabiting 487,061 villages. In Bengal and Behar we have a population of 56,000,000, which, as the authors of the Report (without, we presume, any reference to the present crisis) remark, "producing and feeding on the simplest diet, has greatly increased under our pacific rule, and reminds us of Ireland, where the population, uninsured under a Poor Law by the landlords against death by starvation, multiplied up to its utmost limit of 8,000 000, and more between 1831 and the famine year." The North-West Provinces reckon 30 769,000 inhabitants; Oude has 11,220,000; the Punjab, 17,596,000; the Central Provinces, 9,066,038; and British Burmah, 2,562,823. The Madras Presidency contains 31,000,000 Bombay and Sind something more than 14,000,000.

The religious distinctions recorded in the Indian Census are among the most interesting statistical facts. Unfortunately, the returns are still imperfect, Madras, Bombay, and Sind being as yet unascertained. Of those whose creeds are enumerated we find Christians, 197,800; Mahomedans, 35,963,000; Hindus, 97,351,000; Buddhists and Jains, 2,319,151; and "others," 9,135 000.

The Island of Ceylon showed a population of 2,405 287; Singapore had 97,000 inhabitants; Penang, 67,000; Province Wellesley, 71,000; and Malacca, so recently raised to polemical importance, 77,000. The Island of Hongkong and the Peninsula of Kow-loon have an aggregate population of 120,000.

We have thus completed the circuit of the Empire. The result of the survey is briefly summed up in the Report, and the figures, concise and few, are pregnant with interest. "The Empire possesses 7,769,449 square miles of territory. The United Kigdom, 121,608 square miles: the Colonies, 6,685,021; India and Ceylon 962,820. There are 38 persons to a square mile in the Empire; 260 in the United Kingdom, 201 in India, and 1·41 in the Colonies." It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of population more than equals that of England. The Queen rules over 234,762,593 souls; her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses; the area of the lands they inhabit is not less than 7,769,449 square miles. Never has the Census of an Empire so splendid in existence and so imposing in prospect been recorded.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Times," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's far-famed American soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

Agents—TREACHER & Co, Bombay

RUNNING A MUCK.

A most dreadful case of a man lately took place at Ternate (Moluccas,) under circumstances thus related in the Sourabaya *Courant* of the 27th ultimo:—

"A correspondent writes as follows, to us from Ternate on the 17th instant: At between 3 and 4 P.M. on the 13th December last, a convict, who had escaped from his quarters, undertook in the *passar* (market place), here, a butchery such as perhaps has never happened before in Netherlands India. After this wretch had first made his appearance in the *passar* and had quite calmly bought some tobacco, he suddenly drew out his knife and, with it, began to stab all the men, women, and children who came within his reach, so that, in less time than I would require to describe it, he had wounded 19 persons some of whom fell dead immediately; others died in consequence on the same evening, during the following night, and the next day. Two days after this dreadful event, 15 persons had, owing to the bloodthirstiness of one man, exchanged this world for the next. The remainder are still under treatment. The murderer succeeded, in making his escape immediately after the occurrence, and concealed himself in the almost impenetrable wilds on the declivities of the mountains; these wilds begin just behind the inhabited portion of Ternate. After the sounding of the alarm bell, a number of *Schutters* and also patrols from the garrison here were immediately afoot in order to trace out the villain, but they could not capture him on that day. From that time, patrols of the Schutterry (Militia) daily went out in search of him; the Sultan of Ternate also sent out daily, for the same purpose, two hundred Ternatese or Alfuras armed with sticks, spears, pikes, sharpened bamboos, &c. His capture did not, however, take place until the 23rd December, after he had entered a house situated in a garden on the declivity of a mountain.

A young man who was lying there on a *balek balek* saw him, and forthwith grasped his spear, whereupon the murderer endeavoured to escape. At the cries, however, of the young man, his father succeeded in seizing the criminal from behind and thus pinioning both his arms. The murderer, however, during the struggle which took place, found an opportunity of inflicting three slight wounds on this old man, and also in wounding one of the mountaineers who had speedily rushed upon him. The Ternatese and Alfuras sent out by Sultan, who were also in the neighbourhood, were soon on the spot, and inflicted a terrible vengeance on the murderer. After they had severed his head from his body, the latter was literally made mince meat of; his head was afterwards brought by them in triumph to the Resident. This procession with the head, accompanied as it was by a dancing and shouting multitude, formed a dreadful scene; the head, on arrival, could no longer be recognised. The old man who had captured the murderer, received forthwith from the Resident the promised reward of a hundred guilders; the mutilated head of the criminal was afterwards flung into the sea. The panic which prevailed here during the ten days the murderer was still at large, and lying reports were current about his attacking other persons at various places, is indescribable. In the evening, the houses were shut by sunset, the guards were doubled, and many patrols traversed the environs. At 7 p.m. no persons were seen in the streets, but patrols going their rounds. People were generally apprehensive that the evil doer would endeavour to set on fire one of the many bamboo or *gobo gobo* buildings, which are covered with atap, in order on occasion of a brisk conflagration fanned by the strong North wind, to slake afresh his murderous thirst. Hence, when this enemy to society had been made harmless, joy became general, though some days elapsed before matters resumed their former course. It was fortunate that it did not last longer, for no person dared bring articles to sell at the passar, and, hence, want of sago, the prime necessary of life, would have soon arisen."

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Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

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